

## FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

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### TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH, 1905.

Japan's Ability to Fight the European.

If the war which Japan waged against China in 1894 demonstrated to the world that a new power had appeared in the Pacific, still it was argued by the western nations that she had only fought with Asiatics. They spoke rather patronizingly of her military exploits after the treaty of Shimonoseki; after the treaty of Portsmouth she spoke with an admiration no less sincere because grudgingly bestowed. After Shimonoseki Japan was a promising younger brother; after Portsmouth she was a nation to be treated with as an equal and one to make alliances with.

No sooner had France, Germany and Russia forced Japan after the treaty of Shimonoseki to retrocede to China the best fruits of the war, the peninsula of Liao-tung, than China turned around and leased Port Arthur and Liao-tung to Russia by a lease which was only a cover for a direct cession. This little deal between Russia and China rather chagrined the other two powers which had joined with Russia in forcing Japan to retrocede Liao-tung. Germany at once demanded as an equivalent that China leave to her the city and bay of Kiaochow on the same terms as those by which Russia held Port Arthur—and China did so. France, being an ally of Russia in the triple entente, valuing that alliance very highly, swallowed her chagrin at her false diplomatic move in joining in the coercion of Japan, while Great Britain demanded as an offset to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur a lease of the Chinese naval station of Wei-hai-wei on the north shore of the Shan-tung peninsula, Pe-chi-li.

#### Now Held by Japanese.

To dispose of the subsequent fate of these British and German acquisitions here it may be said that England did nothing with Wei-hai-wei and finally gave it back to China, while Germany, on the pretext of a murdered missionary, formally annexed Kiaochow and the surrounding territory and heavily fortified the place. It was captured by the Japanese in the recent war and is now held by them.

As soon as Russia got Port Arthur she turned it into a fortress as nearly impregnable as she could make it and constructed a great commercial port in the neighboring bay of Ta-lien-wan. She concluded a treaty with China which gave her control of the Manchurian railroad and linked it up with her Trans-Siberian railroad. The Boxer uprising of 1899-1900 gave Russia and excuse to pour troops into Manchuria. Manchuria became, in fact, a Russian province, and Russia began to encroach upon Korea.

Japan, naturally alarmed, demanded that Russia evacuate Manchuria, and Russia repeatedly promised to do so, but never fulfilled her promises. Japan saw a great European power confronting her in a threatening attitude; perhaps threatening her very existence as an independent nation. On February 1904 she severed diplomatic relations with Russia and two days later Admiral Togo made a torpedo attack upon the Russian fleet lying at Port Arthur, followed by a fleet attack the following day. By these two attacks the Russian fleet at Port Arthur was practically put out of commission. On the day of the last attack a Japanese fleet defeated the Russian squadron lying off Chemulpo.

#### Japan Declared War.

The next day Japan formally declared war.

The subsequent events of the war were the bombardment of Vladivostok March 6; bombardment of Port Arthur March 21; occupation of Wiju at the mouth of the Yalu river April 6, and the passage of the river and the defeat of the Russian army opposing on May 1. The Japanese army was now in Manchuria and another Japanese army occupied Korea. The Japanese navy utterly destroyed Russia's sea power in the Pacific and the Japanese army, after a series of victories, laid siege to Port Arthur. Another Japanese army drove the Russians northward in Manchuria and administered a crushing defeat at Mukden.

The Russian transportation and supply corps utterly broke down and became useless; grand dukes at the Manchurian headquarters reveled in carloads of courtesans and champagne while the soldiers needed food and clothing, and there was an orgy of official graft.

Port Arthur made a valiant defense but surrendered on January 1, 1905.

#### Provisions of Treaty.

By this treaty Japan and Russia mutually agreed to evacuate Manchuria, excepting the Liao-tung peninsula, which was taken over by Japan. Russia transferred her lease of Port Arthur to Japan, as well as the railroad connecting Port Arthur with the Manchurian railroad. The Manchurian railroads were to be used for commercial purposes only. Russia ceded to Japan the island of Saghalien, a great island stretching north and south along the Siberian coast, and gave Japan fishing rights on all the Pacific waters of Russia.

The Russian humiliation was complete. Japan had "arrived," and not long afterward Great Britain became her ally.

### TREATY OF PARIS, 1800.

When the United States was at War With France.

Our relations with France have generally been of such a friendly nature from the founding of the nation until the present day that most people have forgotten that we were ever at war with her. But we were, from the spring of 1798 to September, 1800.

James Monroe was minister to France in 1796 when the Directory which had succeeded to the "Terror of Robespierre" informed him that the treaty of 1778 between France and the United States was at an end because America had signed the treaty with England known as Jay's treaty. Mr. Monroe replied that the treaty of 1778 had already been brought to nothing by the constant capture of American ships by French men of war. France, under the Terror, had regarded the rest of the world in the same light as the Russian bolsheviks do now. American merchant ships were captured and condemned and sold.

Mr. Monroe was too pliant; he was recalled, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was sent over in his place. The Directory from purely selfish motives continued the policy of claiming exemption from international law which the Terror had begun in the name of liberty. The French government would not receive Pinckney and ordered him out of the country. President Adams called a special session of congress and recommended the prompt formation of a navy and the permission for merchant ships to arm themselves.

#### Extra Envoys Named.

Pinckney was in Holland. The president appointed Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall as extra envoys to join Pinckney, to go to Paris and negotiate. On reaching Paris the commissioners found that Talleyrand was minister of foreign affairs. Talleyrand sent go-betweens to the commissioners telling them that before the Directory would negotiate they must pay a bribe of \$250,000. The bribe was to be divided among all the directors except one who, it was explained, was already making enough money by his rake-off on the condemnation of American ships. And there was another little matter; the United States must make a loan to the French government of \$2,800,000. These matters being agreed to the American claims for damages would be submitted to arbitration provided America would advance money to pay any damages assessed against the Directory government of France. The American envoys being some-

what staggered at these propositions, Talleyrand's messenger said: "You do not seem to understand. It is a question of money, a great deal of money. Speak to the point. What is your answer?"

One of the envoys replied: "Our answer is 'No, no, no—not a sixpence.'"

This reply was soon thrilling the United States under the more ornate form of "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute." Talleyrand sent Pinckney and Marshall out of the country, but asked Gerry to stay, but upon an imperative order from Washington Gerry, too, withdrew. A storm of indignation swept the country when the president gave to congress the results of the American mission. Bills for increasing the navy and purchasing iron works were passed and the navy made for the first time a separate department. The president was authorized to enlist 10,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers.

In the winter of 1798-9 an American fleet consisting of the United States, Constitution, George Washington, Merrimac, Portsmouth, Pickering, Eagle, Herald, Scammet and Diligence met in the West Indies and tackled the French men-of-war and privateers which swarmed there. The Merrimac took the French ship Le Phoenix of 14 guns and the Magicienne of the same number. The Portsmouth captured the Bonaparte, La Brillante and La Bon Pere, all small men-of-war, while seven captures of privateers were made by ships of the squadron. On February 3, the United States sank the French privateer Amour de la Patrie and soon after the privateer Tartufe. Captain Barry in the United States bombarded and temporarily silenced the batteries at Basse Terre on the island of Guadaloupe. Captain Truxton's squadron, cruising off Porto Rico, captured nine privateers and a third squadron under Captain Tingey, cruising between Cuba and Hayti, captured or sank six more. Another naval force made captures off Havana. In all 60 French privateers were sunk or captured. On the 9th of February Captain Truxton in the Constitution, in a battle off St. Kitt's lasting two hours, captured the French frigate Insurgent.

Adams sent another embassy to France where Napoleon had now come into power as first consul and on September 30, 1800, a new treaty was signed. Both parties to the treaty abandoned their claims for damages.

## Approved Afternoon Gowns



The long underslip of satin or foulard, used as a foundation for afternoon or evening dresses has proved a wonderful help in the summer wardrobe. The same slip serves for wear with long blouses, and the very popular smocks that just now hold the center of fashion's stage, as well as for the original and special overdress that caused it to be made. Dresses made with an underslip with various kinds of overdresses are not outlived by any others for afternoon wear. Sometimes the underslip is plain, with overdress in a figured fabric and sometimes this order is reversed, as in the afternoon gown at the left of the two shown above.

Foulard and georgette make the most popular of all combinations for dresses of this kind. Here they appear in a long underslip of figured foulard with bodice and overskirt of plain georgette, laid in box plaits and with a border of foulard about the bottom of the overdress. The georgette provides the sleeves, girle and collar, but foulard accounts for the cuffs. There is a lace collar also and

lace appears in the sleeves. Evidently the plain neck is passing and few will regret it for the plain neck finish is not becoming.

A later arrival in styles for afternoon frocks is shown at the right of the picture and it foreshadows something new for fall. This is a gown made of shot taffeta silk, and it suggests the "bustle dress" of two or three years ago. One material and cleverly managed drapery of it, are the means at hand with which the designer has succeeded in making an interesting and very pleasing dress. Bunchy drapery is caught at the right side below the hip, with ribbon in long loops and ends. Frills of lace set off the neck and make a pretty chemise, adding their daintiness to the sleeves. This model, modified a little and made up in light-colored silks, makes a lovely evening dress. One of these in blue taffeta shot with gray, has the silk draped at both sides of the skirt, a slip-over bodice (with Chinese collar) that extends below the waistline in front and forms a sash. This is tied in a buoyant bow at the back.

## The Last Arrivals in Blouses



The latest arrivals in blouses are not different from those that came early in the season, except in inconspicuous details of making or trimming. There is no good reason why designers should run after strange gods as long as there is an insistent demand for the styles now in vogue or until some change in skirts opens the way for a change in blouses. What women are most concerned in is knowledge of the merits of materials used in blouses and of the most practical and becoming styles for various uses.

The most durable and at the same time dainty blouses for daily wear are made of fine cotton voile. It does not seem possible that so sheer and fine a fabric could have such powers of resistance to wear and rubbing, but the fact remains that it will outlast any other. When made up with strong cluny or fillet, or hand-crochet laces, one may depend upon a voile blouse for two years' wear, some times more. Tatting makes as fine a finish as the most fastidious taste can ask for blouses made of voile or other cottons.

Batiste is a softer material than voile and gives good service. It is not expected to last as long, and the finer lingerie laces, val, cluny and fillet are used with it. It is a beautiful background for hand embroidery so

that very fine blouses are made by hand of it and rank with the best of silk blouses. The hand-made blouses are expensive, the time required to make them being the chief item in their cost. Women who are expert with the needle can make them for themselves and in this way own waists that are far out of reach of the average pocketbook.

In silks, crepe georgette, crepe de chine, pongee and silk shirtings are all dependable if carefully laundered, and crepe georgette, most fragile looking of all, will wear as long as any of them. It is of all silks the most popular for blouses. One of the two blouses pictured is made entirely of it and the other is a combination of georgette and crepe de chine. In the latter, shown at the left of the picture, a skeleton waist of crepe de chine is slipped over a blouse of georgette. Edges are finished with piping. This makes a "V" of georgette at the front which is embroidered with silk.

The blouse at the right reflects the Chinese inspiration and is handsomely ornamented with soutache braid sewed "on edge." The short, looped-over girle at each side is made of the crepe

Julie Bostrom

## BY POOLING WOOL CLIP OF COMMUNITY SHEEP RAISERS CAN OBTAIN FULL VALUE



Buyers Purchasing Wool at Auction Sale.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The wool grower who markets his wool as an individual is handicapped, for his clip is likely to be too small to induce the buyers to make any alterations in their accustomed methods of estimating wool values. By combining or pooling his wool with other growers and selling it co-operatively, it should be possible to prepare the entire clip of any section so that the reputation of its wool would be enhanced and the growers obtain the full market value for their product, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

In its simplest form, the co-operative selling of wool may operate merely in the collection and disposal of the clip. The wool may be collected at some central point and sold privately, or by auction sale, or by sealed bids. In some cases it may be advisable to have a local representative handle wool for the growers, or the wool may be consigned to a merchant in some central market. The latter method requires less actual time, experience, expense and labor.

#### How to Organize Selling Clubs.

When farmers of a community decide to consign their wool, some one grower should be designated to act as informal manager. He should make arrangements with all the growers to deliver their wool at a certain shipping point on a specified day. He should be on hand when the wool is graded, if that has been provided for at the loading station, and to see the wool loaded and shipped.

This plan provides a nucleus for a permanent organization, and is the first step in a more efficient system for marketing wool. The experience gained by one year's operation under this plan is often sufficient to warrant the establishment of a permanent co-operative marketing association. When planning such an association, the growers should meet and discuss the proposed plan thoroughly, appoint a committee to investigate the possibilities, the financing, suitable warehouse accommodations, shipping facilities, and any other local conditions which demand attention. Much misunderstanding may be avoided by having the plan reduced to writing, no matter how simple the co-operative idea may seem.

The success or failure of a co-operative organization for the marketing of wool depends upon the necessity for organization, local conditions, organization efficiency, and the loyalty of

those participating. The most important factor in an organization formed for the co-operative marketing of wool is the selection of a sales manager having experience in wool and with sufficient business capabilities to command the confidence of the growers.

#### Provision for Expense Funds.

If the members of the co-operative marketing association desire a loan on their wool, arrangements should be made with a local banker to advance to the association a sufficient amount to cover such loans. Each member should be assessed a certain amount for each pound of wool to cover the expense of loading and shipping, this amount to be deducted at the time of final settlement. Funds thus provided may be used for such expenses as labor for handling the wool, fire insurance, rental for warehouse, etc. In fixing a date for delivery of the wool, it should be understood that in case of rain the collecting will be postponed until the first clear day.

The price paid for wool is determined by the grade of the clip and, when selling under the co-operative plan it is frequently possible to have the wool graded at the time it is loaded. Thus each grower will know before his wool reaches the market whether it has been graded choice, average or poor. When a sufficient quantity of wool is pooled, some buyers will send a wool classifier or grader to grade each grower's wool separately. If this is done, an accurate record of each farmer's clip should be kept by the manager and a statement sent to the different growers showing the number of fleeces and net weight of each grade. If possible, each grower should be present when the wool is graded, for a few actual demonstrations of this kind impress the grower and will create an incentive to produce wool of a higher grade.

If possible, arrangements to sell the wool should be made while the grader is present, so that he may represent the growers and explain in an intelligent way to the buyers the merits of the different grades. As a rule, wool growers have little definite knowledge concerning grading, shrinkage, spinning properties or value of their wool, while the buyers—at least most of them—are familiar not only with these points but have accurate information concerning market conditions and the attitude of the manufacturers towards the purchase of wool, and particularly the demand for certain grades.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR PREPARING FLEECE FOR MARKET

Shear the sheep when the wool is absolutely dry, never when there is any moisture in the fleece.

The sheep should be shorn only on a smooth, dry surface, preferably a planed board flooring, never on the dirt.

Care should be taken to keep the fleece intact. Avoid second cuts, which reduce the average length of the staple.

Clip all locks from each fleece and pack separately. Never permit them to remain in the fleece.

Fleeces should be prepared with the flesh side out, never the weather side.

Fold, roll, or use fleece box for preparing the fleece.

Tie each fleece separately. Never tie two fleeces together, nor pack and market untied wool.

Use only enough twine to tie fleece securely.

Paper or hard glazed surface twine should be used. Never use sisal nor binder twine.

Never permit the fleece to come into contact with chaff, hay, dust, nor any other foreign material.

Place the tied fleeces in regulation wool sacks or cover them with canvas or new burlap.

Select a clean, dry place for storing the wool until sold. Never permit the wool to lie upon the ground nor store it in a basement.

Keep the white and black wool separate. Never permit any portion of black wool to be mixed through the white.

Divide the burry, seedy, cotted, dead, black, and gray fleeces from the clean, white, well-grown wool, and pack separately. Never pack all grades together indiscriminately.

## GAINS IN CLUB MEMBERSHIP

Demonstration Agent in Natchitoches Parish Reports Increase in Enrollment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

From many localities throughout the United States reports are being received from club leaders stating that club membership, as well as club interest, is increasing this year over last year, when special attention was given the work as a war emergency. The home demonstration agent in Natchitoches Parish, La., says: "I find that a much larger percentage of my poultry club members have pure-bred chickens and eggs this year than last and I find that this branch of the work is getting on a very substantial basis. The poultry club enrollment is twice as large as last year and the canning club nearly three times as large."

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Keep the little pigs dry.

Let the sunshine into the cow stable.

Feed your live stock with home-grown feed.

Thumps in pigs is a disease caused by overfeeding and lack of exercise.

Good horses are still in demand, and the future is especially good.

There are better opportunities on some farms for a few sheep than the managers of these farms are aware.

Root crops are valuable supplementary succulent feed for fall and early winter feeding for live stock.